RTISEMENTS inserted of the as ris: One Doltar per square, (ten line is) for the first intertion, and his contact ach continuance. I threat discounts d to those who advertise by the year. ncing county Candio lars—others, ten deliars on Wank excepted with neathers and o

Cyletters on business connected will be must be post PAID, to ensure attention,

ANNUNCIATIONS.

Gen. Stephen Cocke, of Lunder unty is a candidate for the office of fameilr of the State.

John M. Taylor is a candide for the fice of Chancellor of the State.

Jefferson M. Graybill is a candis ate for the office of Brigndier Geneal of the Brigade 2d Division Mr. Militia

We are authorized to annouce A. B DAWSON Esq. of Kemper County as a candi-ate for Judge of the Fourth Judical District, sposed of the counties of Jacken, Green Wayne, Perry, Jones, Josper, Clev, Lauder-ale, Nowton, Neshoba and Keman

13 Gen. Jone Warrs is a condidate for office of Judge of the Fourth Juicial Dierrich emposed of the counties of Jakson, Green, Wayne, Perry, Jones, Jasper, Carle, Lauder-ide, Kemper, Newholm and Nation.

We are authorized to annuace Lewis Stovall as a candidge for I suict Attorney othe 4th Judicial Division of the States We are nuthon of to announce Harfus R.

Provest of Jackson county, as a condition for the office of District Attorney of the fourth Judicial District.

We are nuthorized to sanounce Ggo Woos, Esq. as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District

We are authorised to amounce John Steele, Esq. of Quitmu, as a candidate for the office of District Atterney, in the 4th Judicual District, composed of the counties of Kam-per, Neshobs, Newton, Lauderdale, Clark, Wayne, Greene, Perry, and Jackson.

We are authorised to appounce Williams B. Trotter, Esq as a condidate for the office of District Attorney, in the fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kemper, Newton, Landendale, Clark, Wayne,

unounce Davin late for District

of Jackson, Green, Wayne, Clark, Leuderdale, New-BILLA emper.

sed to announce A. G. utho Wen Esq, of Raleigh Miss., an a can-Mayer nerict Altorney, for the mound Indidate for dicial Dis ngton, Palancoek, Harrison, Law B. Scott, Marion, Pike, Simpson pials, Cor reuce, Su and Rank

We are mutherised to mneunce James Maper county at the eleuting November election. .

We are authorised to andounce James A. Chapman, as a comilder for re-election to the office of Cherk of the execut and Probate courts of Jusper county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce James C. Moffett, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the circuit and Probate courts of Jasper county at the ensuing election.

To We are authorized to announce W. C. Edwards as a candidate, at the Election in November next, for the office of Sheriff of Jusper County.

B. F. Killen is a candidate for the office or Probate Judge of Jaspar county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of John R. Eager, as a candidate for Assesor of Taxes of Jasper County.

We are authorised to announce James Fillis as a candidate to represent Newton County, at the ensuring November election. We are authorised to announce J. M.

Loper as a candidate to represent Newton county, at the ensuing November election. Isaat H Gary is a candidate for Sheriff of Newton county, at the ensuing election. Joshua Tatem is a candidate for Ropresentative of Newton county.

Wm. P. Tisdate is a candidity for Atserorof Taxes of Jones county, at the ensoing

election. Samuel Kitgore is a candidate for Asschot of Three of Jones county at the country

Pool in a candedate for Sheriff Joseph at the ensuing election. Harris is a candidate for ust and Probate Courts of orant little at a atel isos condidate for

Lythe manne without eyes are -The following little listory adopts the Mark This .- 1

to Jesse E. Dow, of cornel, "Dow, Jr." lew with a great deyou may be sure there. would rise, quantity of britis was gris will on a rich so ! dad ertise."

mative of the prominent events a of General Andrew Jackson: new Jackson was born on the 16th the place two years before. Where they lowed the judistrial occupation of farming. They belonged to that class of frish people called the yeomanny, during alied for the quiet virtues of hancary, sobriety and hospitality. Shortly after the birth of Andrew Jackson, his father died, leaving him along with two elder brothers to be provided for by the mother, a woman who excellent virtues of her sex. The patrimony left by Jackson's father was small—not enough to educate liberally the three sons; it was, therefore, determined that the youngest should be brought up for the ministry, while the brothers, Hugh and Robert, should follow the calling of their father. Andrew, accordingly, was sent to a flourishing school in the settlement, where he remained occupied with the dead languages until the revolutionary was brought an enemy into the neighborhood. It now became necessary for even boys to shoulder the munket or rifle, and at the tender age of fourteen, encouraged by his patriotic mother, the young Jackson, accompanied by his brothers, sought, the ranks of the American army, and rank-

ed himself under its banners. The Waxhaw settlers, among whom were the Jacksons, were obliged to retire before the British into North Carolina. They, however, soon returned to the Waxhaws. Shortly after their return, a band of forty patriots, with whom were Andrew Jackson and one of his brothers (the other having already perished in the battle of Stone) were surprised and routed by a superior British force, many of their number being taken prisoners. Jackson and his brother escaped, but on the following day, having entered the house of a friend to procure food, they were captured by a marauding party of the army. An anecdote is told of Jackson's conduct on this occasion, Being ordered by a British officer to wipe the mud off his boots, Jackson peremptorily refused, demanding the treatment due to a prisoner of war. On his continuing to refuse obedience to the commands of the officer, the latter became enraged, and, drawing his sabre, struck at the head of the young Jackson, which blow Jackson aught with his left hand, receiving a

him to his grave. His brother, less a simi-lar offence, had his head laid open by a sword wound, which afterward caused his

him friendless in the world. The war was brought to a close, and Jackson having contracted an infimacy with some wealthy and rather dissolate young men belonging to Charleston, and who had been staying at the Waxhaws, now accompanied them on their return to their home. their home. In such company, his small patrimeny soon dwindled away, and he was hourly contracting pernicious habits. Refore it was too late, however, by an energetic step, he broke off from his ovil az-sociates, and in the winter of 1784, at the age of eighteen, he retired to Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered a lawyer's office, and commenced the study of the law. In two years he was admitted to practice, and not liking Salisbury as a theatre for his talents, he emigrated to Tennessee, (Fast) and atterward to Nashville, where, in 1788, he located himself permanently. Here he soon obtained a ucrative practice, and was also distinguished among the citizen soldiers and bold species of the place as one of the boldest. In 1796, he was elected one of the members of a convention, assembled to form a constitution for the State. In the following year he was sent to Congress, to the house of representatives, and in the next he became a member of the United States Senate. He resigned however, in the arms wear, not being cathried with his political duties at Washington. While he was still at Washington, in the capaciout consultation with, had elected from their major general, which rank he conlinned to hold until 1914, when he recrised the same grade in the regular army. Immediately on his return from congress he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Penuesson. He entered upon the duties of this office with reluctance, and laid them down as soon as he

conveniently could, retiring to his farm on

the Comberland river, about twelve miles

above Nashville. Here he remained oc-

copied with rural pursuits and pleasures,

ablished a spinter for ision, to which 2.50 y responded and no prave fellows rendi-abled in Nashville. Jackson possived inhunctions to carry them down the Mississippi for the defence of the lower country, which was thought to be in danger. In the month of January, 1813, he conducted his moons to Nach. 1813, he conducted his two pe to Natchez, where he had been instructed to await further orders; here he continued for several weeks in bivouach, drilling his army.
The danger of invasion in this quarter passed over, and Jackson received orders from the secretary of war to disband his from the secretary of war to disband his troops, and deliver up the wegons, public stores, &c., to Gen. Wilkinson, of the U. States army, then commanding in this district. This order Gen. Jackson thought proper to disobey, alleging as his excuss, that the volunteers, when discharged, could not reach home in safety, and that many of them would be obliged to emist in the regular army. He, therefore retained the millitary stores, and marching his ed the military stores, and marching his volunteers into Tennesses, there disbanded them formally. The Creek Indiana, south of the Tennessee river, excited by British emissaries, and infatuated by the representations of the celebrated chief Tecumsel, had become hostile to the United States government, and were murdering the defenceless inhabitants on the frontier. Fort Mimms, in the Tensaw settlement, had been captured by a band of braves, and 300 persons savagely butchered. Ouly seventeen escaped. The people of Tennessee were exasperated by the news, and all eyes were turned toward Jackson. The legislature ordered out 3,500 men, at the head of whom, in the middle of October, Jackson crossed the Tennessee river and entered the hostile territory. He shortly after fought the battle of Talladege, in which nearly 500 wariors were killed and captured, but was obliged, for want of provisions, to return to fort Strother, his head quarters. From the repeated failures of contractors to supply his army, the troops suffered the extreme of hunger, and at the last became discontended and mutinous, Jackson used every effort to present their return, and succeeded in qualling revolt after revolt. Having waited in vain for supplies, he was at last compelled to yield his reluctant consent to their return, and was thus deserted by all but about 100 brave men. In January, a fresh force of 800 volunteers having reached him, he penetrated to Emuckiaw Creek, on the Tallaposa river, where he fought the Inon the field. Plotathe weakness of his force, however, he was obuged to increase

The two brothers were carried to Camden, where they were imprisoned till after the battle of Camden, when they were released by the exercions of an affectionate mother. This heroic woman shortly after expired near the city of Charleston, to which place she had gone on an errand of mercy—the relief of the suffering American prisoners. Jackson's remaining prother also died about the same time, leaving him friendless in the world.

Toward the end of February, his army was increased by a fresh draught of militia to the number of 2,500, and he commenced his march for "Horie Shoe" Bend (Tohopeka) on the Tallapo a river. Here the hostile tribes had concentrated their strength, and having fart fied the bend, were determined to make a desperate and final stand. Jackson arrived in the neighborhood of Tohopeka on the 26th march, and on the morning of the 7th commence. to fort Strother. ed the attack. Both the attack and de- to deny the charge, Lawyur G., was a fence were managed with exceeding skill, The Tennesseans, however, at last drave the savages from their strong hold with immense loss. Hardly 300 escaped out of 1000 warriors. These only stole away in the darkness of the night. The defeat of Tohopeka broke the war spirit of the Inmitting the campaign was brought to a close, and the Tennessee army returned to their homes, and were discharged.

General Jackson was now appointed a commissioner to enter into a treaty with the conquered tribes, during the ratification of which he received information that a British force had been landed at Pensacola, under the very eye of the Spanish govvernor, and were proceeding to arm and equip hordes of savages, who had taken shelter in the neutral territory. He accordingly sent advices to the government, and urged the necessity of dismantling this fortress. In the mean time this British force, with Col. Nichols at its head attacked the American post of fon Bowyer, but were repulsed with severalers. Gen. Coffee now arrived on the sent with 2,000 well armed Tenesseans, and Jackson, placing himself at the head of this force cutsred Pennagia, drove out the British and Judians, and reduced the Spanish govariances to terms. He did not hold the place long, as he had become consinced that New Orleans was the chief object of affack; and the ther he coureded on the latest December. Making the city of M. Ore leans his hand quarton, he prepared as the defence. On the 16th, the British forces entered the fakes lying to the anst of Reve Orienns, and on the 23d, Jackson recovered certain imformation that they were making a land through the beyon diterment. about eight miles below the cay, on a mar-tow strip of land lying between the street and awamp, and running, all the way, up to the city. Jeckson immediately march. John Franklin.

leans, as it had the effect of restraining to British troops, until the American commander completed his celebrated brond work, which afterward opposed their s pon the city. On the morning of the 24th, learning con saw the necessity of acting on the de-fensive,, and immediately commenced throwing up a breastwork across the narrow neck of land which offered the only approach to the city. This the enemy lowed him sufficient time to comple They attacked it on the 27th, but were repulsed with severe loss. They again associed it on the 1st of January with similar fortune. But their final attack was plouned for the Stir. On the morning of the day, the British column, 10,000 array with their commander in chief, Sir R. Pactack. The fire of the American lions opened upon them, and they fell beneath the deadly hall of three thomsand rifles. They wavered and cetreated, and were again rallied by brave officers. It was in vainnearly three thousand of their comrades lay dead before their faces; and after several unsuccessful attempts to reach the invulnerable breastwork they gave way and retired beyond the reach of our artillery. On the 18th of January, the remnant of this fine army was glad to embark in their ships, leaving thousands of their companions buried in the stranger land. Ja remained in New Orleans until the news of the treaty of peace arrived, when he re-tired to his home at Nashville. He was soon recalled to serve his country in the field. In 1818, he received orders from government to march an army into Plorido and punish the Seminoles, who had been perpetrating barbarious outrages on the

settlers. This he accordingly did. In 1812, he was appointed governor of the Plorida territory, which had been ceded by Spain to this country. In the mid-dle of the year he proceeded to the scene of action, (Pensacola,) and after some vig-orous action on his part, he placed the ad-ministration of the termorial government on a firm basis. His health obliged him to return to Nashville, at the close of the year. Here he remained occupied with rural affairs until 1824. He was then proposed as one of the candidates for the presidency; but in the election he was discussed by Adams. He again to refer the presidence of the presidence o

He need this office until 1836, having been re elected in 1932

On leaving the high office of the pr dency, he returned to his beautiful bom (the "Hermitage,") where he continued to reside until his death.

An old lawyer in the pay of New York tells a good jake about one of his elected. police for steal for a set of silver were The stolen asticles were found upon in plied to by the prisoner as comset, and sceing no escape for his client, except on the plee of insently or ideary, he immeded the fellow to put on an zilly, a look as , so great. Republicans and a to love and battle possible, and when any question was put to him, to atter in a decading manner, with idial expression, the word "proma". If successful the fee was to be twenty dellars. The court proceeded to lausiness: the charge was read, and the question put to the prisoner: Cuilty or not guilty Spoons! ejaculated the culprit. The
court put several question to him, but 'spoons!' 'spoons!' we all the answer it could elicit. 'The fellow in a fool,' and the judge; let him go about his business.' The prisoner left the room, and the law yer followed close in his waite, and when they had got into the bulk, the conceeler ispt his client on the shunder, saving Now, my good fallow, that I wanty. The regue looking the lawyer in the face, and, winks ing with one eye, exclaimed Species and then made tracks."

Burry Laces Last .- A drendfel accident was imported at Liverpool any the spiling of the Brittanum, the sure of whole a pary being maken appears, in the papels of that date. A great mobilizate took was called on the emperation budgest Kardsuth, on the 5th inst., to some closer managements spect in a this denies by fore given. At the turns appointed for the performance his bridge gave way and becard hundred persons fell into the rests. Forey dead bedies had been taken and, and it was found many more were yet in the right

Feynge Soble Ageth Pole - The Bre-bris and Terror discoveryal pay which our government property presented of the good will and acceptance of all Amaticals vestels, sailed in said office ough how. (Morr.) on the Bletol May, on their way to the North Pole, entire the engumed of Sir

over the land, crushing every ---- tunt attempted to impede its progress, were not recog-nised as belonging to the republican fold; at least their title to Democrats was questionable. And when the inquiry was made whether really they were whigh or democrats, the reply was that they belonged to our ranks, but were bank men-thought such an institution good and indispensable, but that constitutional scruples were held as to the right of congress tocharter such an institution. There were others, and of high standing and influence in our ranks, whom despocrats delighted to fioner who faltered on the Texas question—but thought it would be a violation of treaty sipolations and reflect upon autional honor. And all such as above described, though differing from us only on one single point, rather than give up their peculiar notions on an isolated question, chose rather to reparate themselves from us, that they greatly endangering the surviva of the perty, and convequently of every principle we and they held in common. That there are such in our case as I making you events show so plainly, that no one has the burdi hood to deny. And these are the patricts win are now the londest to assetting their clayers to the tale of democrats, and are steplining every nerve, and fichople. Through every channel are their stone pinded. Through the medium of newspaper effectives and pulls they are presented to an about and invalide people's patterns of Jefferbonian democracy, who have always been firm and immorable as the everlasting hills -We would say to democrate throughout the state and Union, bestire of such patrious and asserting well into their arrogant and presumptrious chiling. We want not such as feather much less that they should respite honors and support our hard farmed victories. There are the men who are always watching for the signs in the political sky to take adventage of them and when great questions are brought up the are undetermined—are for compromise, concession. They are mild, m chan condemning the ultrain but when it has been a susualed victors made perch, they become the loude to the state of the pard of their bypocrisy. We say ware of them, let them continue to fight in the ranks until they prove by their works their timesrity. There are pribate fact the frink, we not mostified to say a coostaine so to do, where anxiety and amtheir profession certainte have an objection to their filling the offers and our uples the henors of our state, but

what hair hitera in the cause, and had not with repumperation look, in primpilet, their enthinkelm had not been to mad and their efforts for their principles for their take—they should think no technica too greet, as sails and grivetions are severe, aborder to make the triumph and success of our blood bought and glorious principles. They are a right inher times handed dong to us, and we are bound by every sociat his a very feeling of philasthropy and liberty, to custom them, effection them and trensmit then to lines that come after ua' a plationa legacy, pare and unturnished at when we received them. To sur friends who are exhibiting such regiment he piller, we would my heware that your arritation does not become so interwoven ash your dimension belongs us to make one a he reignt to the other. Holly S. Guard:

Diplomation in Mexico. Why is it that the ladrones, or rothers of Muxico.

increase great a spite against diphensists if past our finding out. Generally they let a plaid man off with simply subling lim, but a fornign envey does not mapped that early. We have already mentioned use robbing of the Princh Authorities and more that both Gos. Shorning and Copt. Ellies, the extremelinary United States Minister and the loss astronomicary British Chira and salah ammy theires the home Margallett of their property, but more noticed increases given to to moder-se of the property was belt standing by the reachests with posting many his start, and the property drop with ways that the have make a fatter belief, may that the temporal makes desputies him of easily string but pengition a series shrashing a the burgine. This iron at spether ten bed.

Selective green countent, as the man sold when he kinted the dumb girl.